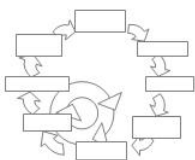


## Part 1

# Introduction to Training About the Iowa Professional Development Model



*Notes*



## I. Welcome to the Training Manual

The Iowa Professional Development Model Training Manual and web site have been developed by the Iowa Department of Education to support local education agencies and area education agencies in the implementation of quality professional development. The Iowa Professional Development Model is a technical assistance document that describes an approach for designing, implementing and evaluating professional development that results in increased student achievement. It is structured to enable local districts to effectively develop and support the District Career Development Plan (DCDP).

### A. How the Training Materials are Organized

The Iowa Professional Development (PM) Model, shown on the next page, will be called simply “the Model” for convenience. A model illustration helps us visualize the big picture regarding a process or system. Underlying that big picture, however, are details. Those details are the substance of this Training Manual.

#### Next Few Pages:

- A. How the Training Materials are Organized
- B. Two Major Elements of Model
- C. Applying Constant Conversation Questions to the Model

The Training Manual is in three parts:

#### Part 1 – “Introduction”

The purpose of Part 1 is to set forth the big picture by providing the Story of a School as well as the list of assumptions and operating principles that guided the Training Manual developers during their writing.

#### Part 2 – “Details About the Model’s Components”

The purpose of Part 2 is to assist district and school teams in applying the Iowa PM Model to planning, implementing, and evaluating their professional development programs.

#### Part 3 – “Iowa Professional Development Standards and Requirements”

The purpose of Part 3 is to review the legislative framework and requirements for the Iowa Professional Development Model and to place the Model within the context of the Comprehensive School Improvement Plan.

#### Part 4 – “Tools and Resources”

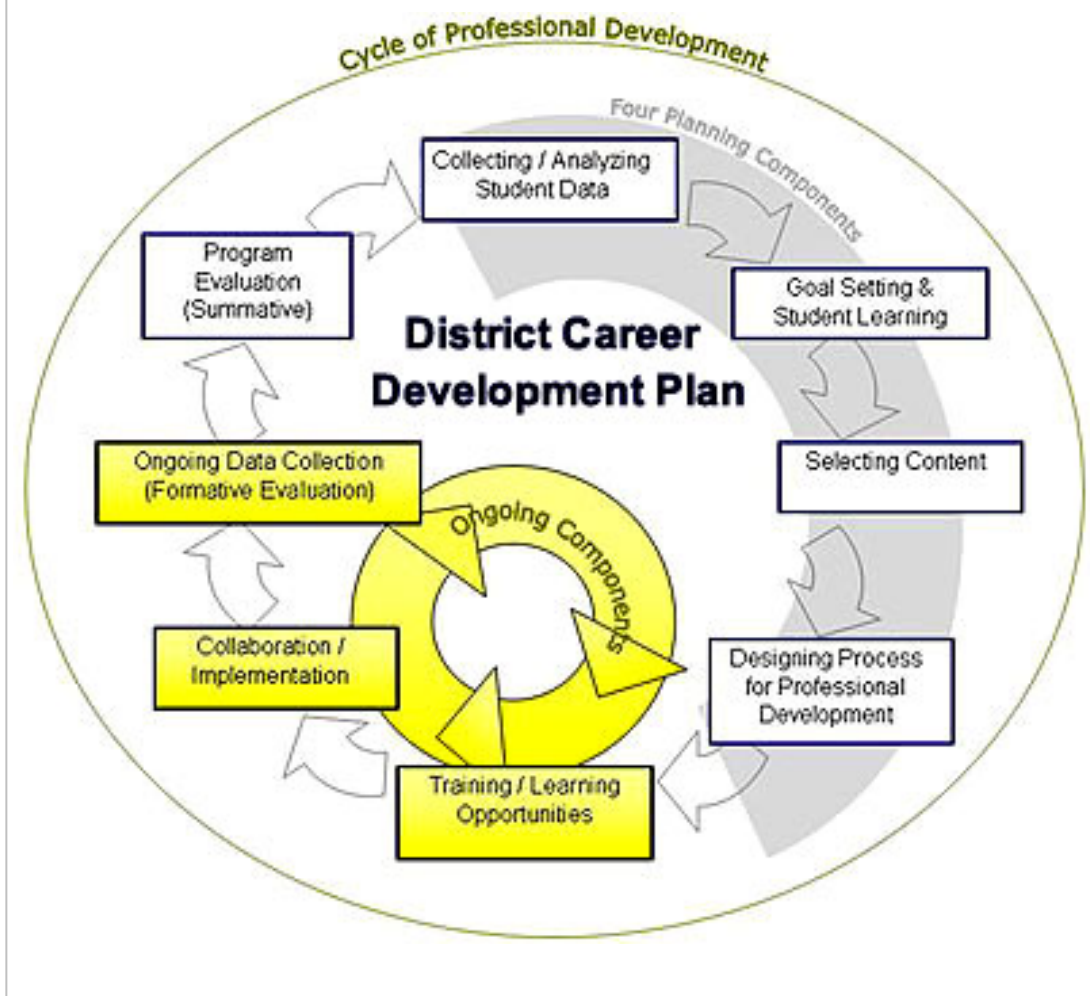
The purpose of Part 4 is to aid district and school teams in being organized and complete in their approaches to professional development planning, implementation, and evaluation.

## Iowa Professional Development Model

### Student Learning – the Center of School Improvement and Staff Development

#### Operating Principles

- ✓ Focus on Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment
- ✓ Participative Decision Making (School & District)
  - ✓ Leadership
  - ✓ Simultaneity



## B. Two Major Elements of Model

The Iowa Professional Development Model (facing page) has two major elements:

- ❑ **Operating Principles**, which describe actions and priorities essential for the ongoing sustained implementation of professional development at the district, building, and classroom levels. Attention to these operating principles occurs as needed throughout the cycle of professional development.
- ❑ **The Cycle of Professional Development**, which describes an action research process to study data, set goals, make decisions about the content and the design of professional development, support ongoing learning opportunities, collaboration, and implementation, and evaluate the results. Note that the “cycle within the cycle” components are ongoing, following the planning stage and preceding the summative evaluation stage.

As you examine the Cycle of Professional Development on the graphic to the left, locate these components:

**Planning Components** On the graphic, the Planning Components are in white boxes on a gray curve. These occur early in the long-term professional development plan and set the stage for the Ongoing Components.

The Model indicates that the process of developing a District Career Development Plan involves:

- Collecting/Analyzing Student Data
- Goal Setting
- Selecting Content
- Designing the Process

**Ongoing Components** On the graphic, the Ongoing Components are in yellow boxes. These processes reoccur frequently until the goal is met. It is within the Ongoing Components where the work of learning and improving instructional practices occurs. The cycle includes:

- Training/Learning Opportunities
- Collaboration and Implementation
- Ongoing Data Collection (formative)

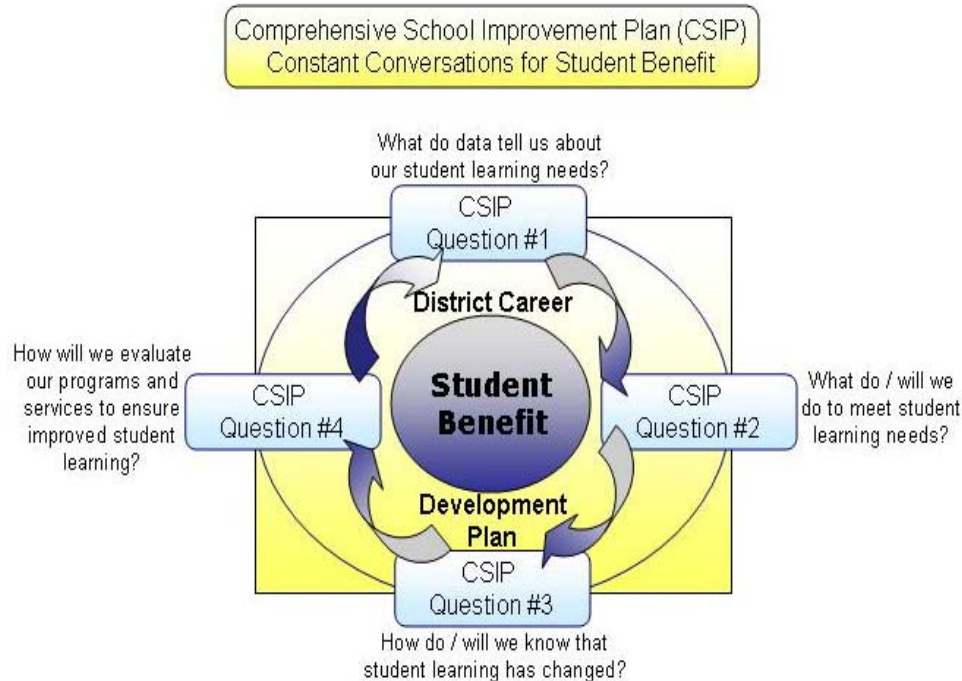
**The Program Evaluation Component** On the graphic, the Program Evaluation Component is again in a white box. Although data is collected throughout the process, the evaluation of the professional development plan’s impact on student learning and teacher practices occurs at the end of the long-term cycle.

## C. Applying Constant Conversation Questions to the Model

The technical assistance materials developed by the Department of Education for developing and evaluating the Comprehensive School Improvement Process (CSIP) uses four questions as an organizer for writing the CSIP. These questions are called Constant Conversation Questions\*. Local districts are encouraged to use the Constant Conversation Questions and a set of suggested sub-questions to guide their planning of the CSIP and the District Career Development Plan. You will see these questions referenced in CSIP technical assistance materials and in each part of this training manual, including as *Tool 3(stan).1* in Part 4



## Comprehensive School Improvement Plan (CSIP) Constant Conversation Questions for Student Benefit Framework to Guide Thinking: Non-regulatory Guidance



Each public school district and accredited nonpublic school will develop its new five-year CSIP framed around the following four questions that represent the common teaching and learning connections among all state and federal programs. The sub-questions represent only one way to think through the processes that will lead to a clear and usable plan focused on student benefit.

### 1. What do data tell us about our student learning needs?

- A. What data do we collect?
- B. How do we collect and analyze data to determine prioritized student learning needs?
- C. What did we learn through this data analysis?
- D. From the data analysis, what are our prioritized student needs?
- E. How will we develop goals and actions based upon the prioritized needs?

### 2. What do/will we do to meet student learning needs?

- A. What long-range goals have been established to support prioritized student needs?
- B. What process will be used to determine what we will do to meet the long-range goals?
- C. What is our current practice to support these long-range goals?
- D. How is our current practice aligned with or supported by the research base?
- E. What gaps exist between our current practice to support long-range goals and the research base (include curriculum and instruction)?
- F. What actions/activities will we use to address prioritized needs, established goals, and any gaps between current and research-based practice?
- G. How will we support implementation of the identified actions?

### 3. How do/will we know that student learning has changed (student data)?

- A. How will we know student learning has changed over time in relation to our long-range goals?

### 4. How will we evaluate our programs and services to ensure improved student learning (implementation data)?

- A. What strategies/process will we use to evaluate how well the activities included in section II(F) were implemented?
- B. What implementation data will we collect, analyze, and use to determine how well each program/service selected in section II(G) has been implemented to support our CSIP goals?



The four Constant Conversation questions are:

- ?
1. What do/will we do to meet student learning needs?
  2. What do data tell us about our student learning needs?
  3. How do/will we know that student learning has changed?
  4. How will we evaluate our programs and services to ensure improved student learning?

### Potential Uses for this Manual

These materials may be used by area education agency consultants, local district personnel and other providers as a structure for organizing the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the District Career Development Plan. The manual contents are organized to be used as a basic knowledge and skill development resource to help school district personnel prepare for developing their District Career Development Plan. The overview materials, tools, and resources are provided to help districts in each step of implementing the Iowa Professional Development Model.

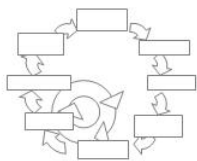
\*Constant Conversation Questions are from the Department of Education Comprehensive School Improvement Process technical assistance materials. In this manual, the Questions are often identified by a large blue question mark such as the one on this page.

This Training Manual includes activities in Part 4 that could be used in workshops.



*Notes*





## II. One School's Story

This is the story of a school that has been implementing the Iowa Professional Development Model. Callouts in the right margin identify the Model components that are illustrated by the story. Use this narrative for an initial awareness of what professional development can accomplish and how it is supported.

### “One School’s Story”: Implementing the Iowa Professional Development Model

*As you read, visualize a district and a specific school in the district, perhaps your own school.*

Next Few Pages:

- A. One School’s Story: Implementing the Iowa PD Model
- B. Three PD Assumptions

**This school has been implementing the Iowa PD Model.** For over a year teachers have been studying and learning together, and they are seeing results.

What does the term “results” mean in the Iowa PD Model? It means teachers’ practices have improved. It means student learning has increased and student achievement gains have been made.

Student Learning at the Center of School Improvement/Staff Development

**A year ago the district set out to collect, analyze and organize student data.** Data were studied at the district, building and classroom levels. With a clearer picture of student learning, the district set goals and began charting a course to close identified achievement gaps.

Collecting and Analyzing Student Data

They generated questions ...

What do data tell us about our student learning needs?

(Constant Conversation Question #1)

- ☐ How does our student performance in reading and math compare with state and national achievement norms?
- ☐ Are our mean percentile math and reading achievement scores consistent at the elementary, middle school and high school levels?
- ☐ How does the achievement of our various subgroups (e.g., Special Education, English Language Learners, Low Socioeconomic Status, ethnic minorities, etc.) compare with our district averages in reading and math? Are we serving all students?
- ☐ How do our reading and math scores correlate with attendance?
- ☐ How do our reading and math scores correlate with discipline referrals?
- ☐ How many of our students are proficient in reading? Math?
- ☐ What is the correlation of reading scores with students who have dropped out of school this year?
- ☐ What is the correlation of reading scores with students who have been referred to the office for discipline problems this year?
- ☐ How much independent reading do our students do? At school? At home?
- ☐ And others....

*One School's Story (continues)*

In addition to student achievement data, other sources of information were collected and analyzed--for students (attendance, grades), teachers (instructional strengths and weaknesses, recent professional development topics) and schools (norms about collaboration, beliefs about student learning potential).

**In this district, principals and other leaders continuously model how to use data.** The analysis and use of data are public. Leaders involve the whole spectrum of staff in data analysis as well as discussion and decision-making based on student data.

Leadership

**A leadership team was formed with representation from various grade levels and role groups.** This team rolled up its sleeves and dug into the data. Data analysis work began with the team and then eventually included all faculty.

Participative  
Decision-  
making

Using student data as well as other sources of information, the staff went on to address the question, "What will we do to meet student learning needs? (Constant Conversation Question #2)

**They set goals and helped establish a sense of urgency around making a difference and the need to change teaching practices.** Confronting the data to set a clear course got everybody engaged in dialogue about what students needed to learn. Staff all knew what the focus was and administration made it clear that they intend to be actively involved in learning also, to work with the teachers, and to support the focus on instruction over time.

Focus on  
Instruction

**District leadership sent a straightforward message that their goal was student learning and the path to student learning was instruction.**

Message = Improved instruction is everybody's job!!!

Goal Setting

**This district wanted to choose professional development content with a solid track record for accomplishing the kind of student achievement goals they had set.** Past experiences with one-shot speakers and topics unrelated to

student achievement goals had left many in the district believing that

professional development was irrelevant to the real mission of the district. They looked for external help with selecting content that had a research base. Again, the focus was placed squarely on instruction.

Selecting  
Content

The leadership team worked through a process facilitated by their AEA consultant to review a selected set of studies and to sort out what content would best match the student learning needs they had identified. The AEA consultant used the Iowa Content Network web site to help select potential strategies.

Once the team selected a strategy, the faculty had confidence that what they were going to study together and implement had the capacity to make a difference for their students.

*One School's Story (continues)*

**Once the content was chosen, the district and building leadership teams began defining a plan that would get teachers to a level of mastery and implementation necessary to increase student achievement.** (As the planning work unfolded, the team wrote their District Career Development Plan to be included with the CSIP.)

Designing  
the Process

School administrators knew they wanted all teachers engaged in professional development, so together with the leadership team they facilitated a process for participative decision-making. They needed a governance plan with input from all grade levels so teachers could help design opportunities to learn and collaborate. The design included time to learn the theory and see demonstrations, to practice, and to rehearse. The design set up a way to get teachers to observe each other occasionally for the purpose of seeing how others were implementing the strategies.

The principals helped deal with calendar and time issues. They worked with central office and board personnel to get early release time. They restructured faculty meetings to include more opportunities to learn together about data and to focus on learning and designing classroom applications of the new strategies learned.

The design built in common training days, plus in-building time for professional development.

**The leadership set a tone that recognized the need to address process and procedures but kept focus on content.** About 80% of the district resources and time for professional development was expended on content but other issues were dealt with as they came up.

Simultaneity

**Together the faculty put the District Career Development Plan into place.** Teachers participated in learning opportunities, collaborated to learn the new content, and studied their implementation. Principals and the leadership team maintained a schedule for partners to plan, work out problems, and watch lessons (to get further ideas for their own classrooms – not to critique each other). The leadership team collected data to find out – How often are teachers implementing? Are teachers implementing accurately? Do we need more demonstration? Theory? Practice? As a staff they kept fine tuning until they saw mastery on the part of the faculty AND evidence of increased performance by the students.

Ongoing  
Cycle

**Leaders kept their eye on the prize – are all teachers engaging?** They helped with barriers such as time. Leaders sent an unrelenting message that every person (including administrators) is responsible to learn, to be forthcoming with data, and to confront the data about kids.

Leadership

Principals engaged in learning opportunities, visited classrooms, and collected data to share with individual teachers. The Principals routinely asked about the strategies, and kept a constant eye on the data.

The district's teacher evaluation procedures ensured that the evidence needed to document many of the teaching standards and criteria aligned with what was being routinely collected for PD. This saved time and paper work and also helped to strengthen the PD process.

Program  
Evaluation

### *One School's Story continues...*

This district carefully evaluated their district plan by asking: “How do/will we know that student learning has changed (student data)?” And “How will we evaluate our programs and services to ensure improved student learning (implementation data)?” (Constant Conversation Questions #3 and #4)

Knowledge about what the kids were experiencing and whether teachers were using new strategies frequently and accurately was used to shape ongoing professional development as well as to evaluate the program.



As the district was deciding on future steps they asked, “Did we do what we set out to do?” Data indicated that teachers had used the new skills in the classroom and that students had made gains. As they study their current student achievement data, they must decide if their goals have been fully met and determine how to proceed in the coming year. They now had three choices for their next District Career Development Plan (embedded in their CSIP):

- 1) To continue training on the strategies in the previous plan;
- 2) To identify additional strategies to further move toward their student learning goal;
- 3) To establish a new goal and determine the strategies needed to accomplish that goal.

In any case, they will use data generated by their program evaluation to plan next steps in their professional development agenda.

### **One School's Story – A Prelude to the Model's Assumptions and Principles**

“One School's Story” helps us envision ourselves experiencing processes illustrated by the Iowa Professional Development Model. The following three pages directly state three basic assumptions and four operating principles upon which the Iowa Professional Development Model was developed. Additionally, the Model's cycle components are defined a bit more for you. Eventually, Part 2 of this Training Manual will flesh out the components in even greater detail, and Part 4 will provide tools and resources to assist your district and school in implementing the components.

## B. Three Iowa Professional Development Model Assumptions

The next few pages list assumptions that helped form the Iowa Professional Development Model. Studying these assumptions helps the reader understand the logic for each component of the model. This logic is based on professional development research and the knowledge and experience of the stakeholder group that developed the Iowa Professional Development Model.

### Assumption 1 — School Improvement and Staff Development Decisions are Driven by Student Learning Needs

The purpose of the District Career Development Plan is to increase student learning. The Iowa Professional Development Model describes a collective process in which collaborative action toward shared goals targets student learning needs. *If the object of professional development is increased student learning, the Iowa Professional Development Model is a high-probability course of action.*

### Assumption 2 — Four “Operating Principles” Guide the Use of the Iowa Professional Development Model

The box at right defines four “Operating Principles” that are revisited as needed throughout the development and implementation of a professional development program. Throughout the manual, when an operating principle is noted, this shield icon will appear as a prompt:

### Assumption 3 — The Professional Development Process is Cyclical

Professional development begins with planning components, includes continuous and collaborative teacher training and evaluation components, and moves to summative evaluation of the PD program efforts. This PD process continues as necessary as defined on the next page.



#### Four “Operating Principles”

##### Focus on Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment

A clear focus on instruction is essential. Deliberate alignment of instruction, curriculum, and assessment increases the likelihood that professional development efforts will be effective. If the goal is increased student achievement, use the most powerful tools over which the school has control.

##### Participative Decision Making

Collective action requires a democratic process. Teachers are engaged in decision making and planning for professional development that is aligned with identified student needs. Communication and governance processes are in place to increase the likelihood that decisions made about staff development are binding. When professional development decisions affect a group (rather than an individual), group members must participate in those decisions.

##### Leadership

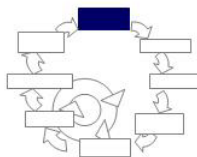
Strong leaders are essential for successful professional development efforts. Leaders facilitate the engagement of all faculty members responsible for instruction, address time and resource issues and balance both the pressure and support required to sustain professional development efforts as a priority. For leadership to be pervasive and intense enough to make things happen at the district, building, and classroom levels, it must be distributed through the organization – involving the school board, central office administration, building-level administration, and teachers. Collective professional development aimed at student learning goals requires focused leadership.

##### Simultaneity

Schools and districts often have to attend to multiple concerns simultaneously. Professional development efforts balance the resources directed toward and the efforts invested in content, context and processes. To accomplish student achievement gains, focusing on new content is the priority but simultaneously issues of context and process may also need to be addressed. Select a priority in which to invest professional development time and resources and then seek ways to integrate other concerns without losing focus on the major initiative. If multiple initiatives receive equal effort, the probability of succeeding with any of them is reduced.

## Defining Components of the Iowa Professional Development Model

Part II of this manual focuses on the Model components.

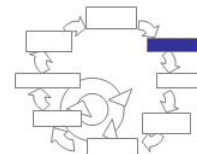


### Collecting and Analyzing Student Data

Identifying student need is the first step in designing professional development intended to improve student learning. Collecting and analyzing information about student performance in areas of interest enables a district and/or school to set priorities. If professional development is to impact student learning, it must precisely align with student need.

### Goal Setting

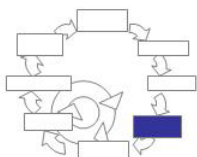
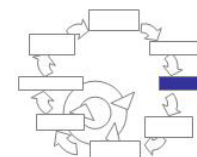
Clear statements of expectations regarding student learning allow schools and districts to focus professional development resources and energy on achievable goals. To meet the goals identified in the Comprehensive School Improvement Plan, the intent of professional development is to increase the learning of all students while attending to the learning needs of subgroups of students. If professional development content is to accomplish the desired increases in student learning, the goals for student learning must be explicit and concrete.



### Selecting Content

Content selected for collective study by schools and districts must be supported by evidence that it can accomplish the goals set for student learning. A district should be confident that the content they choose to study has been found to improve student achievement. A process for selecting content will include:

- ☐ A review of research on curricular and instructional innovations with a history of success in the areas identified for student improvement;
- ☐ A review of current knowledge and practices in the district/school;
- ☐ Alignment with the Iowa Teaching Standards; and
- ☐ Documentation that the practices are supported by scientifically-based research.



### Designing the Process

The professional development process must ensure that teachers have adequate opportunities to learn and implement new curriculums, instructional strategies, and assessments.

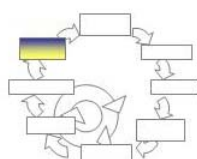
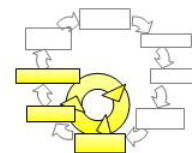
Teachers need to have sufficient workshop and workplace supports to develop a deep understanding of the theory of the strategy/model they are learning. Professional development design will build in time for teachers to learn together and to collaborate with each other. If teachers have opportunities to learn new content and implement it in their classrooms, the investment in professional development will pay off in increased student learning.

*If professional development is based on powerful and proven content and implemented as designed, students will benefit.*

### Ongoing Cycle

Professional development is a continuous process rather than a one-time event. To be able to transfer new learning into the classroom, teachers need multiple opportunities to see demonstrations, plan together, work out problems, rehearse new lessons, develop materials, engage in peer coaching, and observe each other. The collaborative routines needed for supporting these actions must be planned for, supported and monitored.

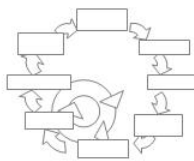
What staff developers learn from the study of implementation will inform decisions about future training, the need for support, and adjustments in the learning opportunities. If new content is to be learned and implemented in classrooms so that students benefit, teachers need ongoing training, the collegiality of peers as they plan and develop lessons and materials and study their implementation, and interim measures to judge the success of their efforts.



### Program (Summative) Evaluation

The effectiveness of professional development is judged by student learning outcomes. Determination of the efficacy of a professional development program is based on two factors: whether or not the content was implemented as planned and whether or not students acquired the desired knowledge/skills/behaviors. This judgment is based on both formative and summative evaluation data. The quality of the evaluation is contingent upon having clearly stated goals that target an improvement in student performance. A professional development program is successful when it achieves its student learning goals.





### III. Getting Started

The following steps are offered as a suggested guide to help local districts collect and analyze student data for planning professional development. Although the steps are numbered here for discussion convenience, the professional development planning process will not always follow a linear sequence. Therefore, the sequence below is not critical. The Tools and Resources suggested for each step are available in Part IV of this Manual.

#### A. Steps to Consider

- ❑ **Begin by establishing awareness of the Iowa PD Model and the District Career Development Plan:**
  - Initiate a dialogue with the school board and school improvement advisory committee (SIAC) on the importance of establishing a professional development (PD) focus on instruction. Key Issues include the benefits of quality PD, the need for resources and time for PD; and the importance of school board support in establishing policies to provide necessary resources for quality PD.
- ❑ **Assign someone skilled in the Iowa Professional Development Model (IPDM) to present an in-depth overview of the IPDM for leadership team members.**
  - Over time, each faculty member should be introduced to each component of the model, as the staff work their way through the components of the model.
- ❑ **Set Focus**
  - Leaders should declare publicly in meetings and in publications the intent to support a district-wide and building-wide professional development system.  
Key Points:
    - Theme - all students can learn;
    - Purpose - increase student achievement;
    - PD is collective learning by all teachers and administrators.
- ❑ **Form a District Level Team and clarify roles/responsibilities**

Next Few Pages:  
A. Steps to Consider  
B. Summary

#### Tools & Resources

1(intro).1. Ways to Help Your Community Understand Staff Development, with an example of Board Policy.

Iowa PD Model PowerPoint™ at <http://www.state.ia.us/educate/cesetq/tq/tc/pd/overviewipdm.ppt>

1(intro).2. Example of a Public Declaration

Part 1, p 15. Forming a District Leadership Team

## Forming a District Level Team

One of the guiding principles of the professional development model is participative decision making. Sustaining an effective collective professional development system necessitates a structure for involving faculty members in decision making and facilitating communication about professional development needs. Forming a leadership team is one (optional) way to establish a structure for building in participative decision making and facilitating communication. [We discuss here the functioning of a district level leadership team that makes decisions about the focus and operation of district level professional development. While district level leadership teams are generally representative groups with teachers, administrators and central office staff, it is still advisable for individual schools to have a leadership team that focuses specifically on student data and professional development needs at each site. Although school PD efforts must align with district PD agendas, many schools will need to tailor PD activities to the unique needs of their own students.]

The first stages of the Iowa PD Model involve collecting and analyzing data and setting goals. This part of the process uses data and goals generated through the CSIP process. In some district these steps are done by a CSIP committee that is responsible for developing the CSIP goals and actions. The same team may become a leadership team that takes the preliminary work of interpreting the data and setting goals and continues to set a professional development target and develop the district career development plans. A district may choose to form an additional team specifically for professional development leadership. The name of the team, the membership, and how it is organized are up to the local district. Larger districts may have a district level team and building level teams.

### Suggested Purposes of a Leadership Team:

- ☐ To help organize and support various professional development functions.
- ☐ To engage in participative decision making -- the democratic decision making processes for keeping teachers involved and informed.
- ☐ To help principals sustain a focus on instruction and keep professional development functions going
- ☐ To distribute leadership up and down the organization

### Suggested Composition:

- ☐ Teachers representing various grade levels and role groups, i.e., elementary, middle school, high school, special education, Title I, gifted and talented, general education, etc. (Include individuals who have specific expertise in content, collecting and analyzing data, assessment, professional development, etc.)
- ☐ Principal(s)
- ☐ Central office, i.e. curriculum directors, staff development consultant
- ☐ AEA provider

### Suggested Facilitation:

- ☐ Clarify roles, e.g. assisting with the collection and analysis of data; facilitating building meetings between training sessions; helping to collect and organize implementation data; demonstrating strategies; supporting the establishment of collaborative teams.
- ☐ Establish a protocol for meeting routines and a framework for agendas
- ☐ Determine how meetings will be monitored and what data will be collected (Collect meeting artifacts, i.e., meeting agendas and minutes)

Strong leadership and a well functioning leadership team can help to strengthen positive norms for collaboration. Examples of positive norms that can be enhanced through collaborative staff development include:

- ☐ All students can learn
- ☐ It is the responsibility of all individuals responsible for instruction to study data, examine and improve their own practice to ensure that all students learn
- ☐ Data about student learning shapes decisions
- ☐ Teaching is a public activity and improving instruction is accomplished through collective learning.

AEAs have resources pertaining to facilitation skills. Another useful source of resources and tools to improve facilitation is the National Staff Development Council (NSDC.org)

*Steps to Consider (continues)*

- ❑ **Ensure that the professional development design work is fully integrated with the CSIP process.**
  - Acquire multiple stakeholder group input. Involve community members and parents as appropriate in needs assessment, analyzing data, identifying resources, and opportunities to partner with the district in establishing meaningful learning opportunities for students.
  - Use the Constant Conversation Questions and Sub-questions to develop the District Career Development Plan
- ❑ **Identify Provider**
  - Select a provider to support ongoing design, implementation and evaluation of professional development. If considering an individual who is not working for an agency accredited by the Iowa Department of Education, follow procedures to approve the Provider.
  - Document approval process for Provider in CSIP.
- ❑ **Review competing initiatives and decide on priorities.**
  - List all initiatives that are currently taking faculty and administrators' time.
  - Review student achievement results and other sources of data for those initiatives to identify ones that can be eliminated or decreased.

**Tools & Resources (cont.)**

**3(stan).1.** Drafting the District Career Development Plan, with Constant Conversation Q's

1(intro).3. Provider Approval Process & Application Form

Westlake Example CSIP – Dept of Ed website:  
[www.state.ia.us/educate/ecese/asis/csi/documents.html](http://www.state.ia.us/educate/ecese/asis/csi/documents.html)

Your own locally developed tools

1(intro).4. School Improvement Staff Development: Evaluating Current Plans



*Notes*